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VOLUME 72 NUMBER 9
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NOVEMBER 1, 1913

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A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



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On Sale
at all Bookstores

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Vol. 72 No. 9

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913

Price 5 cents



Turkey-in-Europe Two Centuries Ago



Turkey-in-Europe When Italy Seized Tripoli, 1912

WHERE CIVILIZATIONS MEET: ROUND ABOUT CONSTANTINOPLE

III. BEFORE AND AFTER THE BALKAN WAR

Frank Chapin Bray

THE most striking result of a little six-weeks war in the Balkans seems to have been the upsetting of so many of our accepted traditions. War "news" peppered us from such differently placed batteries that we have been dazed. Not yet have we recovered our bearings,—nor are we alone in that respect,—but perhaps this admission prepares us to be less opinionated and dogmatic student-visitors abroad than usual. Consider the psychology of the situation.

Traditionally the Turk is "terrible" in war. Attacked by none of the Great Powers but by

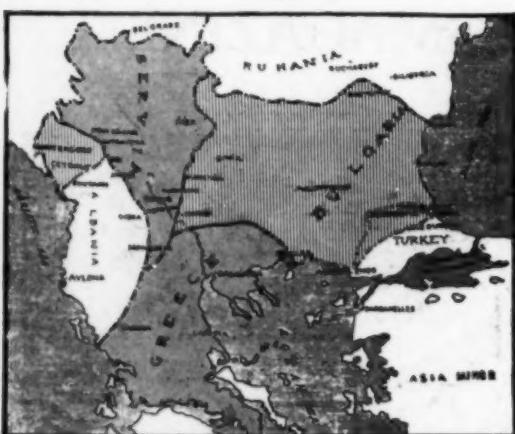
neighbors assumed to be weak and insignificant, the Turk, terrible in imagination, becomes pitiable in fact, within an incredibly short space of time.

"Through Savage Europe," to quote a book title, indicates another traditional conception of the Balkan peninsula and its people. Yet such agglomerate peoples, leftovers of conflicting civilizations through the centuries, act possessed of a passion for self-realization as ardent as that of any modern nation. Groups of these people have further shown a positively disconcerting capacity for self-direction toward the end in view, with-

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out so much as asking "by-your-leave" from the Great Powers.

What has become of a traditional compulsory respect for the integrity of an Ottoman Empire in Europe defined by jealous Powers at the Con-



From *American Review of Reviews*.

First Remapping of Turkey-in-Europe after War between Balkan Allies, 1913. By subsequent treaty Turkey extends to the dotted line around Adrianople

gress of Berlin thirty-five years ago? It is shorn of authority in nine-tenths of that territory with no Great Power saying nay and without precipitating an "inevitable" general European war.

War having shattered an "empire" and numerous traditions, the victors confound these results by fighting among themselves and complicating readjustments.

During the brief war of the Balkan Allies against the Turk Albania appeared to be counted out by both sides. It looms up later as containing an aboriginal people, the disposition of whose strip of territory and nationalistic ambitions is in turn declared to be, for some-time Allies, Turk and all the Powers, the crucial problem in the Balkan situation. Little independent Montenegro's successes following spectacular defiance of all Europe in firing the first gun for the Allies became such an early crucial problem to the Powers that she was compelled to evacuate Scutari, the chief objective point taken in Albania.

Besides the division of actually conquered

NOTE—This is the third article of the series required in the Chautauqua Home Reading Course during the "Classical Year" of 1913-14. An article will appear in the first issue of the magazine in each month, from September to May inclusive. The first article, September 6, was "The Classic Mediterranean Basin." The second, October 4, was "Islam: Races and Religion."

territory between Allies another crucial problem is discovered in the final disposition of islands in the Aegean Sea, bordered by the Balkan peninsula on the west coast and Turkish Asia Minor on the east coast. Indeed, the number of crucial problems located by Europe in the Balkans before the war plus those scented during the war, bids fair to be exceeded by the number similarly raised after the war. To the Turk, able in defeat to retain Constantinople and retake Adrianople,—Europe assumes to say: Look eastward to your Asia Minor for another crucial chance at substance of empire.

One may be too near or not near enough to discern fundamental elements of significance in such a situation. For the time being long and carefully forged chains of diplomacy for Turkey and her neighbors appeared to be mere cobwebs. These brushed away from the mind momentarily what do we see?

First, land—the peninsula farthest east of three which indent the northern coast of the Classic Mediterranean, having the largest land base in Europe. Geographically a base line is as clearly defined on the map as it can be done, by beginning at Fiume on the Adriatic, following the Kulpa river to the Save, the Save to the Danube and the Danube until it empties into the Black Sea. The line runs irregularly through 15 degrees of longitude near the 45th parallel of latitude. Fiume is in Hungary, a part of the conglomerate empire of Austria-Hungary, which lies above the line for half the entire distance, and holds Adriatic coast provinces of Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina on the west below the line. Roumania lies above the rest of the Danube line eastward, separated on the north and west from Austria-Hungary by the natural curved barrier of the Eastern Carpathian mountains, and meeting Russia, on the northeast, along the river Pruth and the Black Sea delta of the Danube.

Now the Danube is the greatest channel of inland navigation in central Europe. Its course is nearly 2,000 miles long to its source in Baden, Germany. By the Ludwig canal, the Main, and the Rhine, water route connection is complete from North Sea to Black Sea across Europe. The site of Vienna on this longest waterway toward the East is also the natural crossing point of the great railway routes from London, Berlin, and Paris to Constantinople and from St. Petersburg to Rome. Austria-Hungary, of which Vienna is

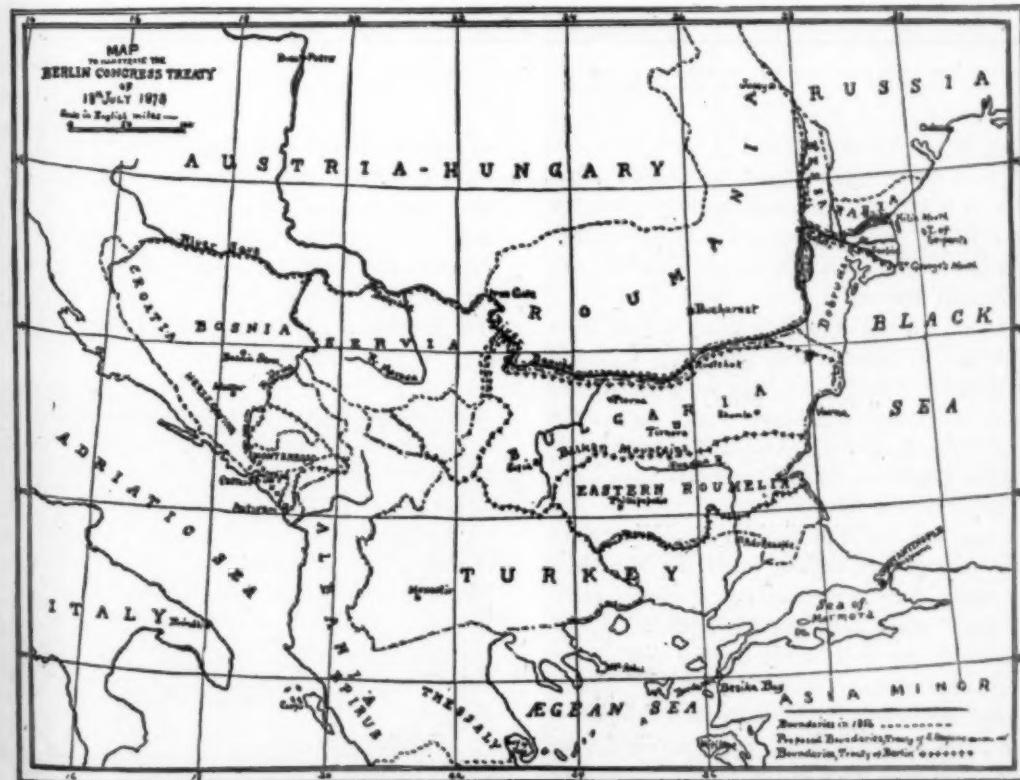
the capital, occupies both sides of the middle basin of the Danube down to the junction of the Save, where Belgrade, capital of Servia, is located. European estimate of the importance of the Danube is recorded in the Peace of Paris (1856) by which seven Powers established freedom of navigation to ships of all nations, and a European Commission of the Danube continues to control and guarantee neutrality of improvements today.

The Danube flows into the "neutral" Black Sea and eventually the waters of the Black Sea find their way through the Bosphorus, Dardanelles and Aegean gulf down the east side of the Balkan peninsula to the Eastern Mediterranean. Constantinople on the Bosphorus, holding the shortest land "bridge" from east to west, also commands the water trade between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

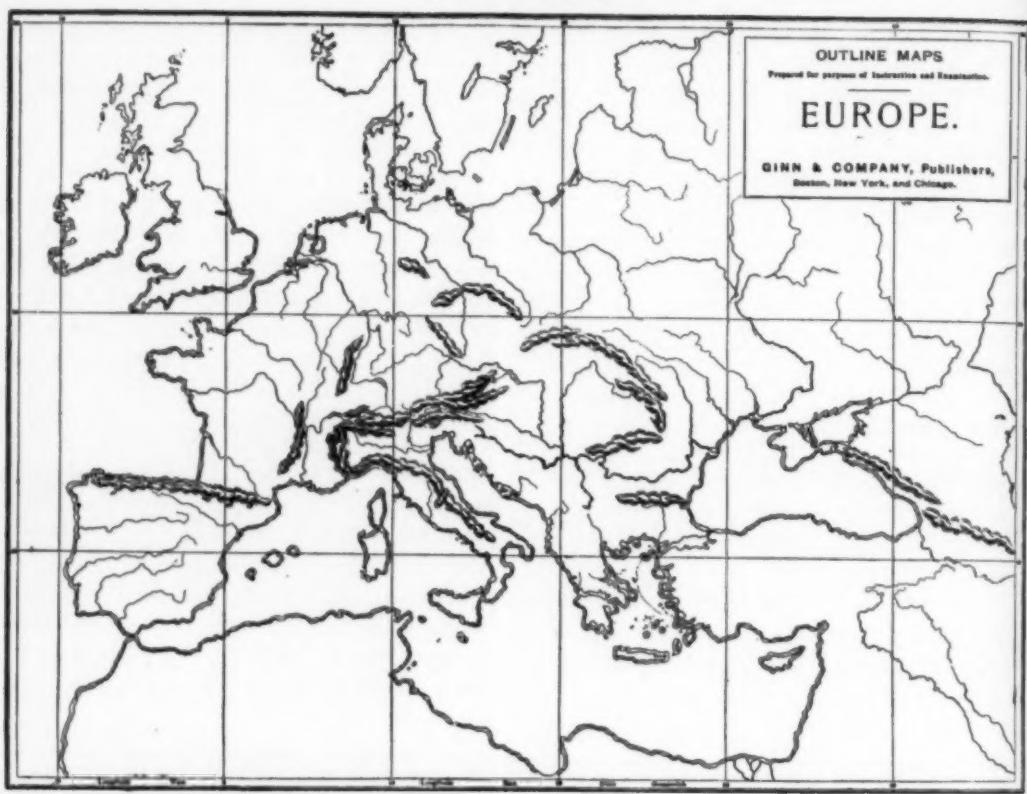
So we begin to see some of the far reaching natural lines of inland or overland approach of Europe to the region of which Constantinople has been supposed to hold the key.

At the western end of the Fiume-Danube base line of the Balkan peninsula we have noted that Austria-Hungary dips a triangle below the line, shutting Servia off from the Adriatic gulf or sea. While at the eastern end of the Fiume-Danube base line Russia reaches down to the delta of the Danube and Rumania lies above the Danube line of the peninsula. The Balkans, in other words, as currently used to locate war news, do not comprise all the states bordering both sides of the whole course of the Danube nor all the territory within the natural geographical limits of the Balkan peninsula.

The west side of the Balkan peninsula is separated from the Italian peninsula by the long indentation of the Adriatic sea or gulf of the Mediterranean. Mountain ranges parallel the coast line. Trieste of Austria, not Venice of Italy, is the most important modern seaport near the head of the Adriatic, and the Croatian and Dalmatian provinces of the empire of Austria-Hungary stretch down this coast for some 465 miles. Fiume is the next considerable port (Hung.



Sketch of the Berlin Remapping of the Balkans, now Superseded within a Single Generation



Outline Map of Europe Showing Relative Position of the Balkan Peninsula. A number of available outline maps to follow in by the reader will be found most useful study helps.

garian) below Trieste.

Little Montenegro (3,500 square miles) has had a little bit of coast with harbors since the Berlin Treaty of 1878, but the Austrian harbor of Cattaro is the coast gate to her mountain village capital, Cettinje.

Albania is the mountain coast region from Montenegro to Greece, some 290 miles long and 40 to 90 miles wide. It has been the western-most section of Turkey in Europe, which from 1878 to the War of 1912-13 extended approximately 500 miles across the Balkan peninsula from Constantinople on the east.

That strip of European Turkey westward widens into its best region, where the Macedonian Empire once arose and has shrunken back. No longer "Macedonia" on the Turkish map of government, the indefinitely defined district includes parts of the Turkish vilayets or administrative divisions of Salonica and Monastir. Down from Belgrade on the north across Servia and through the Macedonian region to the city

of Salonica on the Aegean gulf it has been graphically re-demonstrated by modern canal projectors that nature established a valley route of easy grade. From the Danube up the basin of the Morava and down the course of the Vardar to the gulf of Salonika runs the route. Nish, on the Morava in Servia, commands the passageway between mountain ranges further into the Balkan peninsula, both southward to Salonika and southeastward to Constantinople. Thus the city of Salonika on the gulf and in the vilayet of the same name is the natural terminus of a shorter route than Constantinople possesses from the hinterland of European industrial states to the Eastern Mediterranean. The railroad, you notice, divides at Nish, one line to Salonika, the other via Sofia to Constantinople; Salonika and Constantinople being joined by the railroad following the old Roman road along the Aegean coast.

Furthermore, the western coast of the peninsula is rimmed by continuations of Alpine moun-

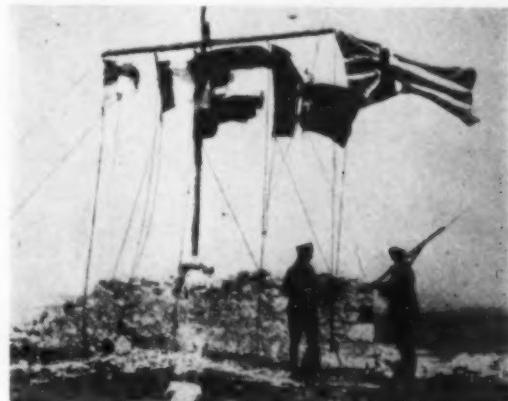
tain ranges which interfere with approaches from the Adriatic so that the general watershed of the Turkish belt of land is south-southeast to the Aegean. The Balkan Mountains ranging west from the Black Sea to Servia physiographically divide Bulgaria into a northern portion belonging to the lower Danube basin and a southern portion marked by the Maritsa basin draining toward the Aegean.

North of Bulgaria lies Roumania which is essentially an extension of the black earth region of Russia and one of the three great granaries of Europe. While to the west of Bulgaria, between the end of the Balkan range and the Adriatic coast ranges, mountain-knotted Servia occupies the main Western European entrance to Ottomanized "Macedonia." Consequently Servia, though contracted by political boundaries, stands physiographically for Old Servia, Novi-Bazar, and Kossovo considered an extension of the Hungarian plain, which have figured again and again as contested passage-ways. This way the Turks pressed westward toward the gates of Vienna and Crusaders marched eastward to Constantinople and the Holy Land.

Below Salonika Greece spreads over the mountain tips of the Balkan peninsula and many adjacent islands off its marvellously convoluted coast line.

We have been taking this birdseye view of the Balkan land because confusion of terms and thought about it has been inevitable when so many shifting artificial boundaries have been imposed and superimposed upon it by wars and rumors of wars through the centuries of history to the present hour. As soon as border territory

near the base line of the peninsula (like Bosnia) becomes "occupied," attached, annexed, whatever the process may be called by a mainland European power, it is no longer called a Balkan



Flags of Five Powers—England, Italy, Austria, France and Germany—Flying Over Scutari After Montenegro had been Compelled to Evacuate it

state, although other border territory (like Roumania), thrusting far into the mainland but possessing a type of independence, is still classed as a Balkan state. Although the peninsular belt of Turkey certainly consisted of Balkan land, we were accustomed to think of it as European-Turkey, not as a Balkan state. Doubtless to most of us the term Balkans used in connection with the recent war had a very vague meaning. It may be worth remembering that Balkan neighbors of Balkan-Turkey—Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria above, and Greece below—moved into Balkan land between them to oust the Turk, and then fought again over Balkan land wrested from the Turk seemingly without regard to the interests of other non-combatants on Balkan land not yet actually claimed by the European mainland.

From current comment one might suppose that there was nothing else in Europe to compare with Balkan race problems. But we note that the political boundaries of Austria-Hungary now stretch over an area larger by one-fifth than the remaining 200,000 miles of the Balkan peninsula, and include people of every race-species in Europe. Race mixture in Austria-Hungary, moreover, encounters a larger number of solidly unassimilated race groups than are to be found in any other European land. Having more than twice the population of the peninsula to the south, and behind her a compacted Germany approxi-



From the Balkan Trail
Bashi-Bazouks—Irregular Turkish Guerillas
The Macmillan Co.



Servian Peasant



Middle Class Servian Woman



Montenegrin Woman

mately the same size as the peninsula but containing more than three times the peninsular population, a direction of pressure upon the peninsula is apparent. Under the circumstances it would not be strange if "race problems" along the line of resistance in the Balkans were sometimes highly colored by aggressors.

Observe the curious inconsistency in traditional characterizations of Balkan land and people. Now we are told that this is the "back yard" of Europe, too long occupied by fanatical Turks, robber mountaineers, denationalized Jews, shifty Armenians, petty Greek sharp-traders, all kinds of race mixtures relapsed into savagery, renegades of all faiths—a back yard that ought to be cleaned up by somebody in the interest of the modern (industrial) world beautiful. But again it is presented as truly the front door yard of Europe, facing the great East, with even the grafting Turk a good enough squatter and gate keeper to serve European competitive national business purposes. At one time everybody and everything in the back yard, save only the Turkish overlord and his politico-religious system, is "Christian"—savoring of the lump of Christian civilization of Europe. At another time it is suggested that such dump-heaps of racial and religious remnants in the yard would have produced there a "sick man of Europe," Turk or no Turk.

NOTE—Photograph of Balkan War Post Card used on cover of this issue of The Chautauquan and photographs of native types, except when otherwise specified, are from the collection of Mrs. Emma P. Telford, New York.

We may not easily distinguish the sources of conflicting characterizations. We can, however, recall that it was Great Britain, off the continental European land routes but interested via the Mediterranean water route to Suez, whose initiative prevented the discharge of the Turkish gate keeper in 1877-8. Russia was before Constantinople, across the Balkan mountains of Bulgaria, demonstrating her double pressure on the peninsula from the northeast by land and the waters of the Black Sea. Russia had forced Turkish remission of rule over most of his Balkan territory, in favor of a single (Christian) state under Russian protection (treaty of San Stephano). But Russia gave way to British protest and the diplomacy of a Congress of Europe which effected the very different Berlin treaty of 1878. This attempt at redefinition of political boundaries and also partial recognition of developing principles of nationality was an epoch-marking diplomatic event, to whose strength and weakness we shall revert later in our review of "the game of diplomacy." Here it is pertinent to recall that in the Balkan lands Russia gained at the mouth of the Danube; Roumania, Servia and Montenegro were confirmed as independent states; Bulgaria received a first degree of independence; Austria "occupied" Bosnia and Herzegovina; Greece was assured a few additions; Turkey retained the largest part of the peninsula.

Underneath such diplomatic remapping, im-



Montenegrin General



Mohammedan Albanian Woman



Catholic Albanian Woman

portant though it be to the peace of mind (not to mention stomach) of Europe, lie persistent problems of lands and people living on them. The Berlin Congress sanctioned a kind of psychological control system by which Europe could descry a "crisis" anywhere inside (or outside) the Balkans on occasion and focus "the will of Europe" upon it. A European Commission to set up an "autonomous Albania" in the territory loosened from Turkey, which shall include the city of Scutari captured by Montenegro but evacuated on demand of "the will of Europe," is the latest example of an attempt to apply the system. Can anybody tell when or how Europe shall determine that there is a "crisis" or for what purposes its collective will shall be effectively exercised?

For the most part our notions about conditions in the Balkans since 1878 have naturally been formed from news of one "crisis" or another, sent out from rival European capitals—London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Rome—or from Constantinople, the capital of the Turkish government whose existence depended on matching intrigues rather than on knowing, caring or dealing with vital interests of its people. In the general scramble for domain of modern empire elsewhere, in the division of Africa, in spheres of influence in China, etc., who cared about the unsettled Balkan situation anyway?

True enough conditions did not stand still at the command of the Berlin treaty. For instance: The treaty-defined Turkish "province" of Eastern Roumania elected to annex herself to Bulgaria in 1885 although Servia took up arms to prevent that enlargement of Bulgaria. By 1908 Bulgaria had independently taken to herself a constitutional monarch, King Ferdinand, unsanctioned by the treaty. Greece had fought unsuccessfully for Crete. Austria-Hungary had substituted "annexation" for "occupation" of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In revised editions of histories of Europe we may shortly find paragraphs something like the following:

In 1909 the Young Turk movement, nominally organized on European constitutional lines, came into power with the deposition of Abdul Hamid and the choice of Mohammed V as Sultan of Turkey. But instead of effecting "Berlin treaty" reforms, delegated but postponed for thirty years, harsh and repressive measures characterized their regime. Indeed, massacres, suppression of schools and native languages, and the like, in the name of a Turkey for the Turks, revealed again the passion of a waning race against forces of civilization fatal to its power.

Italy, not to be left altogether behind other expanding Great Powers, declared war on Turkey and invaded Tripoli in September, 1911. Formal annexation was decreed by the Italian parlia-



Albanian Chief and Servants



Macedonian Priest and Insurgent Leader

From *The Balkan Trail* The Macmillan Co.
Priests of the Orthodox Greek Church

ment in the following February and a provisional government was named. Later pressure by other Powers on both Italy and Turkey failed to stop the war. Then Russia showed willingness to exchange recognition of Italian sovereignty in Tripoli for support of the Czar's Balkan policies. Italian bombardment of the Dardanelles was followed by the pledge of the Powers to restrict the war to Tripoli, and the reopening of the Dardanelles which had been closed and mined. In Tripoli Italian troops were generally successful. The peace treaty signed at Ouchy, Switzerland, October 4, 1912, recognized Italian sovereignty, and provided safeguards for both Christian and Moslem population in Tripoli, renamed Libya. Peace was declared October 15.

Another cold paragraph may read:

A League of the independent Balkan states of Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Montenegro (secretly perfected in the spring of 1912) took advantage of the weakening of the Young Turk government by the war in Tripoli, to demand immediate reforms in oppressed Macedonia, and to declare war on Turkey when she declined to order them. Full data for history of the period is not yet available. Chronic unrest in the Balkans took the form of action by the Balkan League at a psychological moment of distraction among the sponsor Powers. War of the Balkan Allies against Turkey was short and decisive.

While its declared objective was Macedonia, an unbroken series of successful advances extended the field of operations over the whole of the Turkish territory from Albania on the west to Constantinople on the east. Within six weeks Montenegro had taken Scutari, Servia had captured Uskub and Monastir, Greece had occupied Salonika and Janina, Bulgaria had besieged Adrianople and advanced to the Chataldja line of defense 25 miles from Constantinople. Preliminaries of peace were signed in November and treaty negotiations began in London in December where a conference of Ambassadors of the Powers had also been called. Six months later under the Treaty of London, Turkey gave up to the League all European territory held since 1878, save the corner from Enos on the Aegean to Midia on the Black Sea adjacent to Constantinople itself and "suzerainty" in Albania. The Powers undertook to define and establish Albanian autonomy, apportion islands in the Aegean Sea, and settle the question of war indemnity later. Division of the conquered territory between Albania and Constantinople was left to subsequent protocols among the Allies themselves. Conflicting claims for shares to which they were entitled by the terms of their alliance or by actual conquest led to after-war between the Allies. Bulgaria lost to Servia and Greece on the one hand, to Roumania which pre-



Wallachians (Roumania)



Roumanian Gypsies



Bulgarian Bride and Groom

viously had been neutral, and to Turkey which took the opportunity to reoccupy Adrianople. Thus the knotty Balkan problem presented new aspects but remained "unsettled."

We, having put down once more the fact that war of itself has a way of upsetting all ordinary standards of judgment, continue to wonder what the bewildering Balkan events of a little more than a year signify. In the course of our series of observations we are seeking to avoid snap judgment.

Certainly the Allies surprised the Chancelleries of Europe by going to war together. Who thought that insignificant "savage" Balkan states would not only dislodge the Turkish oppressor but outwit his guardian Great Powers to do it? They also succeeded in carrying on a war under cover of such remarkably rigid press censorship that many reports of alleged facts and happenings have yet to be verified. At one time, focusing and forcing the great "will of all Europe" on tiny Montenegro seemed almost comical. Apparently the heads of some of the Allies could not stand the intoxication of conquest, but for the after-war machinations of more powerful rivals in the background are also blamed. Turkey shows some signs of getting breath to tell a tale. The Powers, committed to various jobs of repairs, seem to be asking, What next? Here is a situation as complicated and baffling as it is fascinating. You can read almost anything into this situation that ever has happened or may yet

happen in the history of what we call civilization. One cannot escape the suspicion that temptation is strong in Europe to delineate situations on paper in terms calculated to justify conferring the blessings of civilization upon "barbarous" or "near civilized" people—at a profit.

To Americans at a safe distance, war in the Balkans seemed to raise such questions as: What claims have any people that other people in the modern world are bound to respect? Who but the people on the land they till have the right to say how they shall be taxed and for what purpose? Is there any test of fitness for self-government except opportunity to try it?

As we proceed on our study-journey round about Constantinople, members of the company are pretty sure to remind us of at least three kinds of "American" opinions expressed "back home." These sidelights on the situation must conclude this article.

Mr. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, millionaire manufacturer and patron of educational institutions in the Balkans (*New York Times* interview):

Several years after Bulgaria had been established, Eastern Roumelia revolted and joined Bulgaria, doubling the size and population. That, however, left Macedonia, which is probably inhabited by the finest of the Bulgarians, inside of Turkey. The Macedonian Bulgarians always had a prominent part in the government of Bulgaria. It has been exceedingly difficult to hold the Bulgarians through all these years, with their brethren subject to every kind of terrorism just across their frontier.

The Chautauquan

The Young Turks in this respect have been even worse than the old Turks. The first thing the Young Turks did on assuming office was to extinguish every school in Macedonia. These schools had been built up with the greatest suffering. The schoolmaster was always a marked man, and liable to be killed at any mo-



Bulgarian Brigands, Chained and on their way to execution in the market place

ment. The year before last the Young Turks resorted to torture throughout Macedonia.

The rise of Bulgaria since 1878 has been quite as remarkable as the rise of Japan. Coming out of 500 years of the most frightful misgovernment in the world, she has become a first-class young republic, surrounded by powerful neighbors who have not wanted to see her succeed and have menaced her every minute. The Bulgarians have fully justified their experiment in self-government. They are excellent merchants, the best of market gardeners: they are good soldiers, good diplomats, and good administrators. They have universal education, and their point of view is entirely American.

The men who have directed Bulgaria from the beginning are practically all Robert College men. Their wives are almost always graduates of the American School for Girls in Constantinople. They all speak English with an American accent. Their houses, their clothes and their libraries are American, and they could come directly into American society without any one suspecting that they were not Americans. There is not a nobler race anywhere.

The Servians are right in the middle of the Balkans, cut off from the Adriatic by Austria and in economic subjection to her. Austria holds Servia absolutely at her mercy, and when she wants to bring any pressure on Servia she boycotts her goods. Of course, this is an intolerable position, and it is a life and death matter for Servia to get a port to bring her territory up to the Mediterranean for the disposal of her meat products. It is inconceivable that the great powers in Europe can get into a great war to help Austria to hinder Servia from getting economic independence.

The Albanians are a strong, forceful, and able people, very anxious to have independence. There are about 4,000,000 of them. They are perfectly homogen-

eous in nationality, whether Orthodox, Catholic, or Moslem in religion. They are finely situated in one of the richest and most beautiful countries on the eastern side of the Adriatic, with several fine ports. Although the Albanians were the foremost in securing independence in the Young Turks movement, the first thing the Young Turks did was to extinguish all of their schools and in every way to interfere with their national aspirations, and all this time they have been perpetrating the most brutal outrages. If the Albanians should receive their freedom they would probably advance as rapidly as the Bulgarians.

It is really remarkable how all of these young states have advanced on getting rid of the Turkish yoke. The Turkish people in European Turkey are only 20 per cent. of the population, and it is a fearful outrage for them to have been kept by the Christian powers in domination over these splendid races.

Professor M. A. Pupin, Columbia University, head of the Serb Federation Sloga, in the *New York Press*:

The relative position of the Beg and Kmet—the noble and the serf—is the fundamental difficulty in the whole organization of the Ottoman Empire. The Moslem lord and the Christian serf and the glorified feudal system under which they have lived for centuries have brought about the most awful abuses.

When a Beg wants to get rid of an undesirable Kmet usually he murders him. When there are a large number of undesirable Kmets in any province or district there ensue such terrible massacres and atrocities as we have had now and again in Turkey.

When a Beg sells a portion or all of his land, the serfs are included in the sale. They are really chattels. Even in Mediæval Europe the feudal system never reached such perfection as exists in the Turkey of today. The Kmet has been barred from every avenue of progress. Even should he, in the face of the most adverse circumstances, be in any degree successful, he risks being stripped of every shred of his possessions at any moment by the vilest means at the command of the Beg, aided by the trickery of the courts.

Now as to the Turkish Empire itself: Its finances have been growing worse and worse, and it has been



Greek Family

more and more expensive each year to maintain the army. The serfs and their lords have made no progress, and the income of the state from the soil has stood still for many years. The national debt has grown until it has become an enormous burden, resting in the end heavier and heavier on the serfs.

That is the situation that has brought about the present war, and the same thing that caused the conflicts of the past, which resulted in one territory after another throwing off the yoke of the Turk. This is not an ordinary war for political reasons or for conquest. Nothing of the sort. It is a rebellion of these oppressed races in a struggle to obtain their natural rights—the rights to own land. They do not think of freedom at all. They do not know what freedom is. It is far beyond them. What these millions want is a chance to own the land they live on and to carve out their own destinies and their own salvation. They are simply fighting for ordinary human inalienable rights—to seek happiness in their own way—the things that were set forth in the American Declaration of Independence. They are like children, in a way. They do not yet know the full meaning of the words freedom and liberty, as they are understood here in this great Republic. This they will be quick to learn, however, after they have thrown off the feudal yoke of the Turk.

Professor Roland G. Usher, Washington University, St. Louis, author of "Pan-Germanism," in *The Forum*:

On the whole, Christendom cheered the Balkan nations in their attack upon the Infidel, and, because they were Christians, accorded them a degree of sympathy quite undeserved and invested them with qualities, racial, moral, political, military, entirely non-ex-

istent. The Western world looked at those "brave little peoples" through the natural haze of religious feeling and recked little of the facts as observers reported them. The second war, with its bloody battles, its unconscionable massacres, and fiendish cruelties, was needed to make clear to Europe and America the real condition of the Balkan peoples. At last, the man in the street knows what observers have always known—that the Balkan peoples are still living in the eleventh century, A. D., and that there is a good deal to be said in the Turk's favor.

The fact that this settlement literally contains substantial gains for everybody except Turkey, even though some may not have obtained all they hoped for, and yet does not accord any one too decided an advantage, gives reason to hope that some time will elapse before a determined attempt will be made by anyone to disregard it or upset it. Compared with the situation of a year ago, all of the Balkan states have gained substantial amounts of long-coveted territory, and have achieved much in national solidarity, in military experience, and in an acquaintance and co-operation with each other which can hardly fail to close in part the great gaps which have sundered them in the past. Even the recent atrocities can scarcely have stirred the passions of men as much as the recent co-operation and comradeship have their imaginations. Murder and bloodshed have been too common, friendship and brotherly kindness too unusual, for the latter not to have left the deeper marks. Above all, they have achieved gloriously together; they have beaten back the Infidel, rescued Macedonia, Albania, and most of Thrace, territory which the Turk had held for at least four hundred years. Certainly, the last year has seen great changes in the Balkans and gives promise of better to come.



Bulgarian Young People

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS

NEWS PERSPECTIVE

Vindication of Our Mexican Policy

We have spoken of the policy of the national administration in Mexico as a truly national policy as well as a wise and progressive one. Events have since furnished a melancholy but complete vindication of it, while raising new problems.

Our government, as we explained weeks ago, had three courses to choose from: Recognition of Huerta and his government; intervention and military occupation in one form or another, which would have meant war; friendly representations, refusal to recognize Huerta, insistence on an election under reasonably free and fair conditions, and trust in the economic and moral forces that militate against tyranny and usurpation even in a country like Mexico. The President adopted the third course; Congress, with but few expressions of open dissent, indorsed it, and public sentiment approved it; although the failure to recognize Huerta puzzled Europe and was characterized as sentimental and unpractical by some American elements. Today no one of weight ventures to defend Huerta or repeat that it was a mistake not to recognize him and allow him to use ruthless means of suppressing the rebellion.

Huerta stands self-exposed and self-condemned. He promised legal elections to our diplomatic representatives; he seemed to eliminate himself from the situation; several candidates appeared in the presidential race, and the United States was prepared to recognize any one of them. But Huerta—whether through stupidity or dishonesty, or both, one hardly knows—suddenly threw off his disguise and proclaimed himself dictator. He dissolved the congress that had given him a sort of legal standing as ad interim president, imprisoned over one hundred liberal and other deputies, suspended the writ of habeas corpus and ordered the election of a new congress. The chamber thus dispersed by a coup d'état had offended him by exercising its right of speech and criticism, and by accusing him of having kidnaped and perhaps murdered a senator who had attacked him in a speech. Huerta's actions stunned Mexico and shocked the people of this country. President Wilson voiced national sentiment in the following forceful and

trenchant note addressed to Huerta and his cabinet:

"The President is shocked at the lawlessness of the methods employed by Gen. Huerta and as a sincere friend of Mexico is distressed deeply at the situation which has arisen. He finds it impossible to regard otherwise than as an act of bad faith toward the United States Huerta's course in dissolving the congress and arresting the deputies.

"It is not only a violation of constitutional guaranties, but destroys all possibility of a free and fair election. The President believes an election held at this time under the conditions existing would have none of the sanction with which law surrounds the ballot and that the result, therefore, could not be regarded as representing the will of the people.

"The President would not feel justified in accepting the results of such an election or in recognizing the president so chosen."

These developments brought about another crisis in the situation. The President's policy was not changed, but Huerta's obstinacy and defiance manifestly threatened fresh complications. What next? everybody asked. Chaos and civil war? Attacks on Americans or other foreigners necessitating a naval demonstration and perhaps even the use of force?



In 1912 Mr. Clarence Arthur Perry of the Russell Sage Foundation, sent to 774 superintendents of the city schools an inquiry regarding the extended use of their buildings as social centers and received 337 replies. He summarizes as follows the information obtained:

Forty-four cities reported centers at which there were paid workers. (Two years before there were found only 15 cities in this class.)

In 19 of these at least some of the workers are paid by the board of education.

Fifty-seven other cities reported schoolhouses which were locally known as social or recreation centers, though they were conducted entirely by volunteer workers.

In 84 of the 101 cities reporting centers the heat and light are furnished by the school board.

In 72 the heat, light, and janitor service are provided by the board.

In 15 the board bears the total expense.

Total amount of money reported as expended, both by school boards and voluntary agencies in the maintenance of school centers, \$139,535.73.

Total number of schools used as centers in the 101 cities, 338.

Number of cities reporting branch libraries in public schools, 100.

Negro Education

The U. S. Bureau of Education in co-operation with the Phelps-Stokes Fund is now making a comprehensive study of the private and higher schools for colored people. This study is undertaken in response to numerous and insistent demands for knowledge of these schools, the number of which is constantly increasing.

Thoughtful people of the South and of the North, white and colored, are more and more puzzled as to the merits and demerits of the many appeals for money and sympathy in behalf of all sorts and conditions of institutions for the improvement of negroes. Letters from state superintendents of education in the South emphasize the need of a complete survey of the whole field. At a recent conference of the representatives of some of these schools held in New York, it was the consensus of opinion that there is much duplication of educational effort in some sections but much more of neglect in many other sections. Every educational board interested in the colored people and almost every individual who contributes to this cause is calling for information. After considerable discussion of this need by Dr. Dillard of the Jeanes Fund and the Slater Board, and by other representatives of the "Conference for Education in the South," it was decided to appeal to the U. S. Commissioner of Education for a thorough study of the private and higher schools for Negroes. Commissioner Claxton's intimate knowledge of every phase of education in the South enabled him to understand the importance of this request and he immediately began to make plans for the study now under way.

A remarkable evidence of the importance of this survey is the fact that about the same time two other important organizations interested in colored schools decided to assemble information on this subject. Dr. J. H. Dillard, Secretary of the Slater Board, obtained permission of that body to begin the study. It was at this time also that the trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, confronted by appeals from all sorts and conditions of schools, decided to make a thorough survey of the situation. As the Fund is of recent origin, a word of explanation may be necessary at this point. This Phelps-Stokes Fund is the residuary estate, amounting to about a million dollars, bequeathed by Miss Caroline

Phelps Stokes, of New York City, for various philanthropic purposes, among which is the education of negroes. Most of the appropriations made up to date have contributed directly or indirectly to a clearer knowledge of colored schools. Gifts to the Universities of Virginia and Georgia and to the Peabody College in Nashville are for the maintenance of fellowships and research work in the field of negro education. A number of smaller sums has also been given for related purposes.

The co-operation of the Bureau of Education and the Phelps-Stokes Fund is the result of the close relationship of the representatives of the Slater Board, the Conference for Education in the South, and the trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, with each other and with Commissioner Claxton. Through this co-operation unnecessary duplication is avoided and time, effort, and money are saved.

The work is done under the immediate direction of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, a native of Wales and a naturalized citizen of the United States, who was educated both in Southern and Northern institutions, and has devoted a number of years to the educational and economic conditions of the negroes in the United States. His studies and observations, extending over several years in the Census Bureau and in the United States Bureau of Education, will be especially useful in this study of schools. An exhaustive schedule of questions in regard to the schools has been prepared with much care and is being filled by Dr. Jones and those associated with him, after careful investigation of the schools made by them. These questions relate to the history of the schools, their present condition, their management, their religious and social activities, and the work of graduates and former students. Attention will also be given to the relation of the schools to their communities.

When sufficient data have been collected a report will be printed and published giving a brief but accurate survey of each school, of its equipment, its work, and its place in the educational system of the city, county or state in which it is located.



Final Preparations for Isthmian Canal

The Panama Canal is virtually but not actually completed. The dike at Gamboa was blown up on October 10 to let the water of the

The Chautauquan

Chagres River into the Culebra cut. The dike had been constructed of earth and rock to permit dry excavation work in the "cut" by steam shovels. When the dry excavation had been finished, the dam became an obstruction to be removed. To give the average reader an idea of the canal in its physical aspects, we take the following brief explanation from an account in the *New York Sun*:

Opening the channel through Culebra cut, so that the water of Gatun Lake fills the trench, fastens the last link in the all water route across the isthmus. There are five links in this chain. Beginning at the north or Atlantic side of the isthmus, the first is the sea level channel from the Caribbean Sea to a point seven miles inland, Gatun. At Gatun three locks in duplicate step up to the artificial lake called Gatun Lake, whose surface is eighty-five feet above sea level.

This lake, which is formed by impounding the waters of the Chagres River by means of the great dam at Gatun, is the second link. It is a reservoir 164 square miles in area and spiderlike in shape, with its various arms extending into the natural depressions of the hills that surround it, but the part that is used for the canal is only a channel from 500 feet to 1,000 feet wide, which extends a distance of twenty-three miles to the beginning of the continental divide, the Cordilleras of the geographies.

The third link is now an arm of Gatun Lake. It is the channel that has been dug for a distance of nine miles through the low hills which at this part of the continent represent the continental divide that in North America is formed by the Rocky Mountains and in South America by the Andes. At the end of this trench, known as Culebra cut, are twin locks at a point called Pedro Miguel, where the first step toward sea level on the Pacific side is made, twenty-eight feet from Gatun Lake, to a reservoir two square miles in area known as Miraflores Lake. The channel through Miraflores Lake is only a mile long, ending at Miraflores, where twin locks in two steps make the descent to the level of the Pacific.

The fifth link in the water chain is the sea level channel on the Pacific or south side of the isthmus, extending from Miraflores locks to deep water in Panama Bay, a distance of nine miles.

All the links are now practically united. There is, however, considerable work to be done in each of them. This work is not picturesque, but it will take time and money. Even when it shall have been completed the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific will not meet, since the canal is not a sea-level waterway. Engineers differed on the question of locks vs. sea level and the de-

cision was in favor of locks. It may, however, be necessary in the future to convert the canal into a sea-level waterway.

Meantime the great locks have been tested by earthquake and found not wanting. Panama is not in the earthquake zone in the sense that Nicaragua is, but it is not free from such disturbances, and many felt uneasy. The recent earthquakes reassured them.

The final preparations for the opening of the canal are not all of the physical kind. Some of them are political and diplomatic. There is the question of tolls and of the attempted discrimination in favor of our coastwise shipping. We have discussed England's protest against this legislation and her appeal to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The administration has been too busy to take up the toll-treaty question, but it must soon be faced and settled. The President is said to have reached the conclusion that the treaty forbids any exemption of our own shipping from the payment of tolls. This is very likely, although some able lawyers take the contrary view. The question may have to be arbitrated, and the duty as well as wisdom of arbitration of such a dispute is plain. The better way, as we have shown heretofore, would be repeal of the exemption, which is quite unnecessary and unwarrantable, our coastwise shipping being a protected and prosperous monopoly already.

Another important question is that of Colombia's grievance in connection with the Panama revolution and our support of it. President Taft tried to negotiate a settlement with Colombia, to which Panama was to have been a party. Colombia refused a cash compensation for her loss, and suggested arbitration of the whole case. This would have reopened the question of our title to the canal zone and of Panama's independence. Mr. Taft dropped the matter, while realizing that some agreement was desirable. Secretary Bryan is negotiating with Colombia and seeking a settlement along different lines. He is hopeful of the outcome. Millions of Americans would welcome a settlement, the removal of Colombia's grievances and of every actual or imaginary cloud upon our title to the canal. The canal is a victory for science, skill, industry and civilization. It should be a flawless victory, and the whole world should join us in celebrating its opening to trade and commerce. Diplomacy and national

morality have as much work to do as Col. Goethals and his staff have.



The Land Reform Campaign in Britain

The paramount issue in British politics today is not home rule, nor Ulster fears and possible dangers, but land reform. Lloyd-George made his long-awaited speech, called the key-note speech, early in October. In that speech he outlined the liberal-radical land program to which the tories are opposing a program of their own.

All parties recognize that social and industrial conditions in Great Britain cannot be radically improved by reforms that merely scratch the surface, deal with symptoms or give first-aid to distress. The record of the last ten years is a fine record of reform legislation, but it has served to pave the way for deeper and greater reforms. Of these, the most essential is a new system of land tenure. Land monopoly is the chief cause of poverty, idleness and pauperism in Great Britain. Agricultural depression, heavy emigration, desertion of villages, congestion in the cities—these are a few of the results of land monopoly. Mr. George, in his "fighting" speech did not mince words. We quote only a few characteristic sentences:

Landlordism is the greatest monopoly in this land, and the people are trusting in the Government to put forth its strong right hand to lift them from the mire.

The authority of the Sovereign is not comparable to that of the landlord over his subjects. He could make and maintain a wilderness, and he has legal authority to do more than even a foreign enemy could impose on the country after a conquest. In Ireland millions have been driven away from the land by legal process.

So much for generalities. But every intelligent man realizes that the land problem in Britain cannot be solved by one or several acts of parliament. In Ireland the solution is land purchase, the abolition of dual ownership, the establishment of a peasant proprietary. This is gradually being brought about under the legislation of tory and liberal governments. Already Ireland has been "made over" by land purchase, although the process is by no means complete. In Great Britain purchase with the aid of state credit is not considered to be feasible, even by the sincere radicals of the party now in power. Hence the proposals of the Asquith Ministry do not include a

wide scheme of purchase. They embrace the following main features: The reduction of game preserves by two-thirds; a living wage and shorter hours for agricultural laborers; better housing for the same; a little land for each agricultural laborer and a reasonable prospect of eventually acquiring a small farm; instruction in agriculture; better facilities for marketing produce; abolition of rebates and preferences to foreign producers; acquisition of land on fair terms by the state.

To this tentative program the tory party will oppose one that will emphasize land purchase on a limited scale. Some improvement in the conditions of the rural laborer will also be advocated. The general feeling, however, is that the tories, a landlord party largely, will not offer any land reforms at all adequate or satisfactory to the people.

The Labor party and some moderate Socialists have a third land reform program, which is more thoroughgoing than that of the liberals. It includes land purchase in the interest of the farmers and laborers, and the elimination of the system of triple ownership, so common in England and Scotland.

No doubt each of the programs is rough and tentative. The discussion of the great issue in and out of parliament will reveal difficulties and suggest ways of meeting them. But the fight is on, the issue is raised never to be suppressed, and all parties and groups will be severely tested by it. The end is certain; monopoly must go and the land must be restored to the people. There can be no real prosperity in Britain, no hope for the average man or woman, and no peace, without a revolution in land tenure.



It is not yet generally appreciated that the status of rural education is a matter of concern to all people, regardless of whether they are urban or rural. If people remained in the community or county or state in which they were educated, the problem would be local. The fact is that they do not remain there; probably at no time in the history of the community has there been a greater movement than during the past ten years from one community to another, from the country to the city and from state to state. It is not possible to calculate the exact extent of the movement from one community to another within the states. The movement from state to state, however, may be closely estimated from figures furnished by the United States Bureau of the Census, which show that in 1910 only 66.5 per cent of the total population were then living in the state in which they were born; 18.8 per cent were born in other states, and 14.7 per cent were born in foreign countries.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution, A System of Popular Education. Published Every Saturday.

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 5c.

Foreign postage per year 65c; to Canada, 50c, free to Mexico, Cuba, American possessions and Shanghai, China.

Entered June 3, 1913, at the postoffice at Chautauqua, N. Y., as second class matter, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

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CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION A SYSTEM OF POPULAR EDUCATION

FOUNDED IN 1874

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Editor's Desk

There are many ways for old Chautauquans to spread the Chautauqua gospel of systematic reading to overcome helter-skelter thinking nowadays. The member of the Class of '89 who organized the "John H. Vincent Chautauquan Club" this month set an excellent example. The Chautauquan News magazine is the text book, the name in honor of the Chancellor. Meetings are to be informal with as little red tape as possible, keeping close to the Chautauqua ideals. "I started right out and secured nine members the next day (after an appeal from a Field Secretary) and am after more. I am decidedly in favor of the weekly issue of the Magazine," writes this enthusiastic and practical Chautauqua graduate.

A college girl, a science student in one of our large western universities, declares: "As soon as I get my degree I'm going to take the Chautauqua course. I don't feel as if I knew what is really going on in the world outside of my scientific work." The growing number of technical school graduates who have taken up Chautauqua reading in recent years has been notable. They find, in contact with the world, that others with whom they care most to associate in business or society, are intellectual citizens of a cultural realm in which the mere technician feels lost. Chautauqua reading meets their needs.

The Chautauquan seeks to serve the largest number of readers in the most effective way. The plan of furnishing an interpretation of significant current events every week in The Chautauquan itself and also including that as a part of the regular C. L. S. C. course of home reading for the year, was adopted in response to suggestions from many Chautauqua readers and circles. Its value is increasingly appreciated.

A subscriber says:

"The weekly issue of The Chautauquan is a very welcome and interesting paper. Its accounts of current events are extremely well written, timely and valuable; giving in a nutshell what it would take hours to glean from one's general reading. I hope, as each issue comes out, that there will be at least one short poem printed in each number as a poetry-gem similar to the very pithy Efficiencygrams which I read over and again. The Book Notices is another column from which I gain much of lasting value."

SIGHT SEEING WORTH WHILE

Annie Addison

"DON'T read at random" is an admonition whose value every Chautauqua student of the Home Reading Course has proved. "Don't see sights at random" rings a change upon the phrase but none upon the wisdom of the warning. Every traveler who has wandered over Europe in haphazard fashion and then has had the good sense to commit his steps to the guidance of an efficient travel manager rises promptly to applaud his own judgment in making the change. If he listens to the enthusiastic comments of fellow members of his party who are seeing sights for the first time it will be hard for him to escape a twinge of envy over their quick possession of what he, unguided, saw with but dim eyes on his own first trip.

Such has been the judgment of every member of the Chautauqua Travel Parties which have been to Europe during the summers of 1912 and 1913 under the care of representatives of the Bureau of University Travel. It is not merely the freedom from the business bothers of traveling that delights them; such freedom all other "personally conducted parties" give. It is the intellectual guidance that makes the difference. It is the opening of eyes that "see not," the awakening of minds that do not understand, the intelligent giving of information, the arousing of sentiment.

Suppose, for instance, the independent traveler goes through an age-old cathedral. He is at the heels of a perfunctory verger who pours out dates, parrot fashion, and whiskers his hearers around the—to him—familiar building as fast as he can in order to finish with them and be ready to catch the coins of the next group of incoming people. Compare with this the method of the Bureau of University Travel. The visitor is under the guidance of a leader who loves art and who has studied architecture. Each aspect of the majestic pile is pointed out and explained from the standpoint of the technical and the artistic. History is not overlooked. The brilliant scene of a royal wedding, the dramatic moment when the blood of an à Becket stained the sacred place, the epoch-making first gathering

of a Third Estate—all these live again in the vivid story of the narrator.

The solitary visit to a Greek temple



A Chautauqua Camp at Samaria, Palestine. The ruins are those of King Ahab's palace and also of the temple built by Herod the Great in honor of Augustus.

whose story the tourist excavates for himself from the guide-book is quite a different matter from the visit with a group of sympathizing, intelligent comrades who listen raptly while a man who has made archaeology his life's study rebuilds to the imagination's eye the fane wherein the Great Gods were worshipped.

It is a different thing from hunting up for one's self the starred pictures which the faithful follower of Baedeker must see in an Italian gallery to be led to the masterpieces of the centuries by a man who is instinct with appreciation of their beauty and their power and who reads the artist's soul through

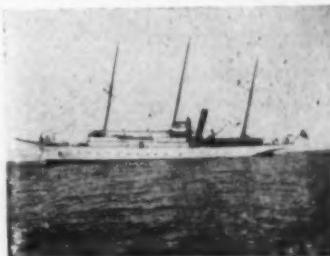


A Theban Driver

magic of his brush. It awakens an unguessed interest in the unity of life to be shown the intimate relation between the politics and the economics of a nation and the expression of its people in sculpture and painting and literature.

All these helps are given to the members of a Chautauqua Travel Party. Architects like Mr. Frederick Lewis Pilcher, author of the 1909-10 "Chautauquan" series, "Historic Types of Architecture," explain the Parthenon. Artists like Mr. Henry Turner Bailey by their words make even more beautiful the distant view of pearly Damascus, set about with emeralds. Critics like Dr. H. H. Powers explain the patent yet hidden meaning of line and curve and color in the world's great pictures. Men of letters like Dr. Theodore Lyman Wright add the charm of their own intelligence to the interpretation of great poems upon the very ground where they were brought into being.

When the returned Chautauquan Party wanderer sits before his fire and thinks of the privilege that has been his, is it small wonder that he feels that not only have air and sky and



Athena. Yacht in which the Bureau of University Travel takes its parties to Greece.

man's handiwork through the ages conspired to make his journey perfect by their appeal to his senses and his imagination, but that every scene has been enriched by the translation of its meaning to mankind and to the world from the lips of people wise in the knowing and the telling.

A book you rent or borrow is like a transient guest in your home, to be gone in the morning and forgotten. The book you own is your abiding guest, your friend forever, your daily occupation in hours of meditation and of pleasant recreation.

GEORGE EDWARD REED,
Former President Dickinson College.

SOME PRESENT TENDENCIES IN THE TEACHING OF ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS

N. J. Lennes*

AT the basis of the great development in the theory and practice in pedagogy which came during the century just past was a clear understanding of the fact that in many respects the mind of the child differs radically from that of the adult. It was learned that what is clear and even obvious to mature men and women may have no meaning whatever to the child—that what is even a compelling interest to the normal adult may have no attraction whatever for the young pupil. We therefore no longer find it sufficient that the subject matter presented to the child shall form a well-ordered system which appeals to us who are presenting it. We must know whether it is adapted to the capacities and interests of the learner—whether it is such as to call forth his active co-operation.

The mathematical sciences have come down to us from a former epoch. They were formulated for their own sakes as abstract scientific systems. Algebra and Arithmetic were the science of numbers; geometry the science of space. They were approached from the point of view of the mature philosopher, organized and exhibited from his ground of vantage, and claimed attention only in so far as they secured the interest of the specialist in mathematics or philosophy. Geometry, which up to the present has been very much that of Euclid, was a codification of the philosophy of space as expounded by Plato, made not for immature learners, but for the mature philosophers of Greece. The science of numbers coming later in historical development was formulated from the same mature ground. Gradually these subjects were presented to younger and younger students. In England the philosophy of space of Euclid and of Plato is now given in pretty much unchanged form to boys of from 14 to 16 years of age. The theory of numbers as developed by the many mature students of algebra, is now to a

considerable extent taught to children one year younger than these. The obvious incongruity resulting from presenting these mature subjects to immature minds undoubtedly had its share in causing the great awakening of pedagogical interest which took place in the nineteenth century.

When we begin to place in the center of the stage the child instead of the subject matter, when we begin to inquire what parts of the subject we can



Listening to one of Dr. Powers's Lectures at Sunium

select and present to him so as to retain his active interest and co-operation in what we are presenting, when we ask further how we may modify Greek geometry so that it will become a natural subject of instruction for the boy of 14, when these questions are asked in seriousness and with candor then we shall be ready for a serious revision of Euclid's geometry as an adaptation to less mature minds.

The changes which have been made and are being made in Euclid's geom-

etry may be classified under two heads. First there is a modification of the program of deductive logic as proposed by Euclid. This does not mean that geometry is becoming illogical or unlogical, but that with a clearer understanding of the pedagogical needs of the situation and with a clearer insight into the mathematical requirements our program becomes less ambitious. We no longer seek to set up a system of axioms which shall be sufficient to prove all the theorems which we wish to obtain. We now know that although this was Euclid's program he failed to carry it out. During the last fifty years it has been found necessary to add several axioms or assumptions to geometry in order to obtain the theorems of Euclid as true logical deductions. The increasing complexity attending the carrying out of Euclid's program makes it constantly easier to deviate from it. We now assume without proof a great many of the propositions which Euclid argued but which are plainly evident on very slight observation. There is less and less tendency to prove in detail such propositions as "all right angles are equal," "an angle has one and only one bisector," etc. Thus we have broadened the system of assumptions without raising any question as to how far this broadening is necessary from a logical point of view.

In the second place there is an effort to give objective meaning to the theorems proved. Geometrical relations are pointed out in the student's environment on every hand. The principles of architecture and decoration, the facts underlying simple surveying, etcetera, are shown to be theorems of Euclid which to a large extent have heretofore remained as abstract propositions,—as mere statements on the pages of a book. To give a concrete instance: in plane geometry we prove the theorem that the areas of similar figures are in the same ratio as the squares of their corresponding sides. In solid geometry the corresponding theorem runs that the volumes of similar solids are in the same ratio as the cubes of their corresponding sides or edges. What is the meaning of these theorems in the world in which we find ourselves? Suppose a tree is doubled in every one of its dimensions. Then by the theorem in solid geometry just quoted, its weight will be multiplied by



Greeks at Home to Chautauquans in the Island of Melos

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A Weekly Newsmagazine

eight, while by the corresponding theorem in plane geometry the area of a cross section will be multiplied by four. Hence we have only four times as great a cross section of stem to carry eight times the weight. If the height of the tree is multiplied by four, then we find that each square inch of cross section carries four times as much weight as before. We thus have a natural limitation to the size of trees. Similar notions apply to the size of animals. Roughly, the strength of muscles varies as does the area of a cross section. Hence if the size of the animal were doubled its weight would be multiplied by eight and its strength by four, and as an obvious result the animal would be less agile. The comparative agility of the elephant and the rabbit is a familiar illustration of this. This notion may be extended to the question as to how far the largest of steamers can be increased, how far the height of buildings can be increased, and so on.

The contrast is this: to the Greek mind the logical structure was the essential thing. He delighted in the beauty of the deduction. The child of fifteen is scarcely likely to be thus interested. To him the theorem will have more meaning if he finds some immediate expression in the world about him. Similar remarks may be made about the modern tendencies in the teaching of algebra. The effort is constantly to get in touch with the child's life, to simplify the subject matter, and to get that subject matter to do things which the child sees some sense in doing. More and more the old methods are found inadequate to enlist the interest which it is believed is necessary to the best results.

In connection with the teaching of arithmetic we are learning that it is in vain to try to prepare the young child for every possible situation which he may meet if he engages in commercial activity. We are coming to feel more and more that the best that can be done even for the child who goes into commercial life is to teach him something about the ways of business and a few general methods for solving the problems which may arise and then allow him to learn after he engages in a particular business the little tricks of that business. Thus it is coming to

pass that instead of teaching a child a large number of specialized methods for solving problems, we are concentrating our attention on the problem of getting the child to understand the social relations which underlie the problem itself, and then to develop in him a certain mathematical common sense by which he will be able to adjust the processes of arithmetic which he already knows to new situations as they arise. Over against the multitude of rules and the effort to find the appropriate rule for every possible situation, we are now endeavoring to develop arithmetic common sense together with a clear insight into the facts which constitute the problem.

"Speed and Accuracy" has been the slogan. But this is likely to be of decreased importance as the years go by. Computing machines have been invented which do the work of actual adding, subtracting and so on, with an untiring accuracy and a speed that cannot be rivaled by the very best computer. What is left to the human mind is to give the computing machine directions as to what operations to perform. This latter function is of such incomparably higher type that it is not at all likely that machines will ever be invented which will replace the human mind. When sufficient distinction has been made between the relatively very simple process of adding, subtracting, and the like, which we can now do by machinery, and the very much more complicated processes of giving directions to the computing machine, when these have been differentiated and the tremendous gulf between them fully understood, it seems likely that we shall be devoting a much larger part of our time and energy to the statement of what is necessary in solving the problem rather than to the actual mechanical operations which have occupied our time so largely in the past.

The whole modern tendency in the teaching of the mathematical subjects below the university, and indeed in the university itself, may be characterized as an effort to humanize the whole subject. To show how the relations expressed mathematically state important conditions of our lives, how a few simple notions can be made to do large and general service, how various modes of expression are of great and general

social significance,—these have become serious efforts in our teaching. To mention but one of the many: A farmer takes two samples of milk to the creamery and is told that one sample contain three point eight per cent (3.8%) butter fat, and the other four point five per cent (4.5%) butter fat. He immediately understands the significance of the statement. The per cent expression of the qualities of the samples is at once clear and significant to him. Suppose on the contrary that he had been told that one sample contained 19-500 and the other 9-200 of butter fat which are the equivalent common fractions! It is at once apparent how little this would mean to the ordinary farmer. This one instance gives us some slight inkling of the great social significance of the notion of reducing numbers to per cent. The effort of the future is likely to be more and more to give the child a few of the great significant facts of elementary mathematics; point out to him their historical origin, the needs which called them forth and the real significance which they have for us today both in economics and as purely social matters. When this is done the child will have a much clearer perception of the meaning of the mathematics which he studies. He may not cover quite so much ground, he will surely not know so many cases, but he will also surely get *something* whereas under the régime of a multiplicity of methods and cases in a very short time he forgets all of them.

Several years ago, through the efforts of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise, the board of aldermen of New York City established quiet districts in the vicinity of hospitals, and in more recent years the same society has brought to the attention of educational and health authorities throughout the country the need of similar "zones" for schoolhouses. Ready response and endorsement of the proposal were received from 25 State boards and from the educational heads of 70 cities within a few weeks.

Buy books, good books, strong books, books that have iron in them and that put iron in the blood of him who reads.

GEORGE EDWARD REED,
Former President Dickinson College.

CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

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 Aug. 4 Florence
 Aug. 5 Florence
 Aug. 6 Florence
 Aug. 7 Florence
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 Aug. 11 Innsbruck
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 Aug. 15 Nurnberg
 or Bayreuth
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 or Bayreuth
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 or Bayreuth
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 Aug. 19 Dresden
 Aug. 20 Dresden
 Aug. 21 Dresden
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 Aug. 23 Berlin
 Aug. 24 Berlin
 Aug. 25 Berlin
 Aug. 26 Berlin
 Aug. 27 Berlin
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A MEDIEVAL TOWN AND CASTLE ON LAKE GARDA

Lake Garda lies widely separated from the other Italian Lakes, about half way from Milan to Venice. At the southern end the lake is broad and shallow, surrounded by comparatively low but beautiful vine covered hills. Toward the north it narrows to a thin wedge which is driven into the very heart of the Alps. The lake is the largest, as its scenery is undoubtedly the finest of all the Italian Lakes. It is especially remarkable for the beauty of its lights and shadows as seen toward evening. The railroad from Milan to Venice passes in full view of the Lake whose shore it follows for many miles.

ITALY

A castle rising, bastion on bastion, tower on tower, till the watch tower crowns it all, a frame of olives, gnarled and old, an expanse of shimmering water set amid vineyard slopes and rocky walls, all this has Italy, but Italy is more than this. Dull indeed must be the traveler who crosses the great barrier of the Alps and drops into the valleys of Italy without realizing that he is in another, a subtler and more poetic world.

Our northern clime is the home of rugged strength and prosaic realism. Here nature seems made of *things*. The mountains are made of rocks, the trees of wood. The light is of the useful kind, serviceable to show us *things*. Even the clouds are massy and well defined, and it is our chief delight to see nature in her festal moments fling them like great masses of molten metal into the western sky. In this environment of *things* the scientist revels and the senses become calculating and matter-of-fact.

There are *things* in Italy, but Italy is not made of *things*. There is comely outline of tree and tower, and butting crag and shimmering lake, *things* rare in their kind, but not unmatched elsewhere. But over all these there is an "oversoul" of nature, a transcendental something that is Italy's own, and which the least romantic traveler must feel. Here the soul dominates the body, as elsewhere the body conceals the soul. The light is not here to show us the moun-

tains; the mountains are here to show us the light. Here "all petty and exacting detail disappears" under a richer mantle of daylight color which deepens into purple as day declines and irradiates its perfume of lavender and roses as the golden glow of sunset softens toward the night. The poet is born of this transfigured nature as naturally as the scientist of our thingy clime.

Why? Why is this mantle of over-color which nature in varying moods wraps about her like a filmy veil which half reveals and half conceals the form within, of such supreme concern to us? Simply because it is this that reveals her varying moods. The thingy aspect of nature changes little from morn to noon or eventide. The forms remain; the colors hold unchanged. Rigid and unresponsive, this voice of nature never vibrates with emotion. But this oversoul which changes with the advancing hour, the changing season, the momentary mood, this is the voice which appeals to our feeling, which awakens our poetry.

It is no accident that art and poetry have so uniformly been born of the south. It is no arbitrary tradition which makes Italy and Greece the home of romance, the creators of the things of the spirit. Their more potent appeal to imagination inheres in the mystic haze upon their hillsides and "the light that never was on land or sea."

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Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour in 1914

LIBRARY SHELF

FROM THE REPUBLIC OF PLATO*

Concerning Old Age

I went down yesterday to the Piraeum, with Glauco, the son of Aristo, to pay my devotion to the goddess; and desirous, at the same time, to observe in what manner they would celebrate the festival, as they were now to do it for the first time. The procession of our country-men seemed to me to be indeed beautiful; yet that of the Thracians appeared no less proper.

After we had paid our devotion, and seen the solemnity, we were on our way to the city, when Polemarchus, the son of Cephalus, observing us at a distance, hurrying home; ordered his boy to run and desire us to wait for him; and the boy, taking hold of my robe behind, Polemarchus, says he, desires you to wait.

I turned about and asked where he was.

He is coming up, said he, after you; but do you wait for him. We will wait, said Glauco; and soon afterwards came Polemarchus, and Adimantus the brother of Glauco, and Niceratus the son of Nicias, and some others as from the procession.

Then said Polemarchus: Socrates, you seem to me to be hurrying to the city.

You judge, said I, not amiss.

You see us, then, said he, how many there are of us.

Why do I not?

Therefore, now, you must either be stronger than these, or you must stay here.

Is there not, said I, one way still remaining? May we not persuade you that you must let us go?

Can you be able to persuade such as will not hear?

By no means, said Glauco.

Then, as we are not to hear, determine accordingly.

But you do not know, said Adimantus, that there is to be an illumination, in the evening, on horseback to the goddess.

On horseback! said I, that is new. Are they to have torches, and give them to one another, contending together

with their horses? or how do you mean?

Just so, reply'd Polemarchus. And besides, they will perform a nocturnal solemnity worth seeing. For we shall rise after supper and see the nocturnal festival, and shall be there with many of the youth, and converse together. But do you stay, and do not do otherwise.

It seems proper, then, said Glauco, we should stay.

Nay, if it seems so, said I, we ought to do it.

We went home therefore to Polemarchus's house; * * * Cephalus the father of Polemarchus was likewise in the house; he seemed to me to be pretty well advanced in years, for I had not seen him of a long time. He was sitting crown'd, on a certain couch and seat, for he had been offering sacrifice in the hall. So we sate down by him, for some seats were placed there in a circle. Immediately, then, when Cephalus saw me he saluted me and said; Socrates, you do not often come down to us to the Piraeum; nevertheless you ought to do it, for were I still able easily to go up to the city, you shou'd not need to come hither, but we wou'd be with you. But now you shou'd come hither more frequently; for I assure you, that with relation to myself, as the pleasures respecting the body become insipid, the desire and pleasure of conversation increase. Do not fail, then, to make a party often with these youths, and come hither to us as to your friends and old acquaintance.

And, truly, said I, Cephalus, I take pleasure in conversing with those who are well advanced in years; for it appears to me proper that we learn from them, as from persons who have gone before us, what the road is which it is likely we have to travel, whether rough and difficult or plain and easy. And I would gladly learn from you, as you are now arrived at that time of life which the poets call the threshold of old-age, what your opinion of it is; whether you look on it, as the most grievous part of life, or what you think of it?

And I will tell you, Socrates, said he, what is really my opinion; for we frequently meet together in one place, several of us, who are of the same age, observing the old proverb. Now, most of us, when assembled, lament their state, when they feel a want of the pleasures of youth, and call to their remembrance the pleasures of love, those of drinking and feasting, and some others akin to these, and they express indignation, as if they were bereaved of some mighty things. In those days, they say, they lived well, but now they do not live at all. Some of them, too, bemoan the contempt which old-age meets with from their acquaintance, and on this account also they lament old-age, which is to them the cause of so many ills. But these men, Socrates, seem not to me to blame the real cause; for if this were the cause, I likewise should have suffered the same things on account of old-age, and all others, even as many as have come to these years: whereas I have met with several who are not thus affected. * * * * But with relation to these things, and those likewise respecting our acquaintance, there is one and the same cause, which is not old-age, Socrates, but manners; for, if indeed they are discreet and moderate, even old-age is but moderately burdensome: if not, both old-age, Socrates, and youth are grievous to such.

Being delighted to hear him say these things, and wanting him to discourse further, I urged him and said; I fancy, Cephalus, the generality will not agree with you in those things, but will imagine that you bear old-age easily, not from manners, but from possessing much wealth; for the rich, say they, have many consolations.

You say true, reply'd he, they do not agree with me. * * * The same saying is justly applicable to those who are not rich and who bear old-age with uneasiness: that neither would the worthy man, were he poor, bear old-age quite easily, nor would he who is unworthy, though enriched, ever be agreeable to himself.

But further, tell me this: what do you imagine is the greatest good derived from the possession of much substance?

What, probably, said he, I shall not persuade the generality of. For, be assured, Socrates, continued he, that after a man begins to think he is soon to

*Translated by H. Spens.

die, he feels a fear and concern about things which before gave him no uneasiness; for those stories concerning a future state, which represent that the man who hath done injustice here must there be punished, though formerly ridiculed, do then trouble his soul with apprehensions that they may be true; and the man, either through the infirmity of old-age, or as being now more near those things, views them more attentively. He becomes therefore full of suspicion and dread, and considers and reviews whether he hath in any thing injured any one. He then who findeth in his life a great deal of iniquity, and is wakened from sleep as children by repeated calls, is afraid and lives in miserable hope. But the man who is not conscious of any iniquity,

Still pleasing hope, sweet nourisher of age!
Attends,—

as Pindar says. This, Socrates, he hath beautifully expressed: that whoever lives a life of justice and holiness,

Sweet hope, the nourisher of age, his heart Delighting, with him lives; which most of all Governs the many veering thoughts of man.

So that he says well and very admirably; wherefore, for this purpose I deem the possession of riches to be chiefly valuable, not to every man, but to the man of worth: for the possession of riches contributes considerably to free us from being tempted to cheat or deceive, and from being obliged to depart thither in a terror, when either indebted in sacrifice to God, or in money to man. It hath many other advantages besides; but, for my part, Socrates, I deem riches to be most advantageous, to a man of understanding, chiefly in this respect.

You speak most handsomely, Cephalus, reply'd I. * * *

This, then, to speak the truth and restore what one hath received, is not the definition of justice?

It is not, Socrates, reply'd Polemarchus, if at least we may give any credit to Simonides.

However that be, I give up, said Cephalus, this conversation to you; for I must now go to take care of the sacred rites.

Is not Polemarchus, said I, your heir?

Certainly, reply'd he, smiling, and went off to the sacred rites.

The Chautauquan

VESPER HOUR*

It's All in the Day's Work—

Selected Paragraphs from a Sermon Preached at Chautauqua, N. Y., at the Opening of "Militant Church Week," Sunday, August 17, 1913, by President Henry Churchill King, President of Oberlin College

The real question is this: How are we to think of our lives as we look forward to them? What mood are we to carry into them? In what spirit are we to take life and to face its vicissitudes? For a man's point of view and his mood toward life have, after all, everything to do with what his life is to mean to himself and to other men. And my thought is, that this every-day phrase, "It's all in the day's work," may well indicate both mood and point of view.

Five suggestions it may be said to contain: The true view of life is not the ascetic view; nor the attitude of self-pity; nor the point of view of medieval chivalry, with its faith in the aristocracy of certain events; nor a like faith in the aristocracy of persons, even in attempted service; but the straightforward taking on, with cheer and courage, of whatever is involved in the goal one has set himself. These five suggestions seem to me to be expressed in classic form in five passages of Scripture, which taken together may be said to reflect the true view of one's life and work: "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therein to be content;" "Take thy part in suffering hardship as a good soldier to Christ Jesus;" "I therefore so run, as not uncertainly;" "Not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think, but so to think as to think soberly, according as God hath dealt to each man a measure of faith;" "Forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before, I press on toward the goal."

I. First of all, then, I suppose it may be confidently said that the Christian view of life is *not the ascetic view*.

The Christian man is not to seek pain for pain's sake, as though it had some good in itself; and he is not to regard the body as evil *per se*, but as having rather its own proper place and function and good. He is not to belong to those ardent but mistaken souls that seek martyrdom, even in a good cause.

*The Vesper Hour continues throughout the year the ministries of Chautauqua's Vesper Service.

And he will still less lay stress on the sufferings that he has had to face in the path of duty. He sees no virtue in trying to make his work harder than necessary; but he does absolutely insist that his work shall be honest work, and the best of which he is capable. And he is not even willing to take a merely Stoic attitude. * * * Yet he essays a more difficult task than either ascetic or Stoic; he means to retain his sensitiveness of soul, his capacity for joy and suffering, and yet to keep his courage.

II. But if the point of view of the true man is not, on the one hand, ascetic or Stoic, *still less is it, on the other hand, the attitude of whimpering self-pity*.

The Christian man may not allow himself to become a soured or sulky or spoiled or embittered soul. He must learn to detect the spirit of constant complaint and the feebleness of will and character that is unwilling to stand anything of hardship. More than work, more than hardship, more than the severest discipline, he fears a dwindling self. It is this, not the ascetic spirit, that makes him fear "the easy job," "the soft place." For to be contented with any lot in life that does not task one's powers and demand growth, is to insure life's worst calamity, the dwindling self.

Placed, therefore, in the midst of an imperfect, developing world, and among imperfect, developing men, and with a nature that demands work that will task its powers, the true man knows that there cannot fail to be plenty of what men call hardship from which he may not and would not excuse himself, and he takes to his own soul, therefore, the old but significant exhortation: "Take thy part in suffering hardship as a good soldier of Christ Jesus." * * *

III. But though a man is to fight a good fight, and to take his part in suffering hardship as a good soldier, his attitude toward life, nevertheless, is in the third place, *not to be that of medieval romance and chivalry*. * * *

He may feel the fatal fascination of

these things, and protest against it with Richard le Gallienne:

"War
I abhor;
And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
of drum and fife, and I forget
Broken old mothers, and the whole
Dark butchering without a soul.

"Without a soul—save this bright treat
Of heady music, sweet as hell;
And even my peace-abiding feet
Go marching with the marching street,
For yonder goes the fife,
And what care I for human Life;
The tears fill my astonished eyes,
And my full heart is like to break,
And yet it is embannered lies,
A dream those drummers make.

"Oh, it is wickedness to clothe
Yon hideous, grinning thing that
stalks
Hidden in music, like a queen
That in a garden of glory walks,
Till good men love the things they
loathe;
Art, thou hast many infamies,
But not an infamy like this."

* * *

* * * So the denial of the aristocracy of events and places and careers does not mean that all art to be put on a dead level, but rather that in any one, a man's spirit may be shown, and that every day, therefore, as Emerson says, is a doomsday. * * * Any hour in which a man has been utterly true, is an hour of glory.

"It is glory enough to have shouted the
name
Of the living God in the teeth of an
army of foes;
To have thrown all prudence and fore-
thought away
And for once to have followed the
call of the soul
Out into the danger of darkness, of
ruin and death,
To have counseled with right, not suc-
cess, for once,
Is glory enough for one day."

IV. But when a man has determined to make his life one of service to his fellow men, and to give himself with all earnestness to that service, there is involved in this very determination a subtle temptation—the temptation of the favored man, with earnest and benevolent aims, who finds it easy to assume superiority, and drifts into an unconscious pharisaism of intellectual and spiritual pride—one of the peculiar perils of the college man.

* * *

Let a man be sure that on every side of him exist ideals and values and worth quite unsuspected, and feel, as Professor James says, "how soaked and shot-through life is with values and meanings which we fail to realize because of our external and insensible point of view." Let a man, therefore, first of all, be utterly true to the trust of his own moral life; let him make certain that his own inner spirit is of such a quality that its even unconscious contagion cannot help being life-giving, and to that end let him be stern in his own self-discipline. Let him, in the second place, be ready to see the best in the other man, and eager to learn from him—willing to receive as well as to give,

* * *

V. But that a man should say "It's all in the day's work," has a still further vital bearing on his outlook on life. So saying, one should mean that he takes all that comes, pleasant or painful, bitter or sweet, as simply involved in the goal he has set himself, in the work assigned, in the trust assumed, in the ideal cherished, in the kind of man he purposes to be.

For after all, life is much like a game, and it is "the checkered game of life" that we all have to play. Life is more than life's prizes.

* * *

And just as it is helpful sometimes to look at life from the point of view of the game, so also help may come when we view it as an adventure.

* * *

It is in a spirit much like this that the Christian presses toward his goal in the adventure of life or in the great adventure of death.

It is probably not too much to say that even Jesus looked at his own death in much this light—as simply, as we say, "in the day's work;" necessarily involved in the great task he had set himself, in the ideal he cherished; and if so involved, then under his faith in God and in the omnipotence of love, as not merely an obstacle to be overcome in the attainment of his goal, but as certain to count toward this attainment. "He steadfastly set his face to go up to Jerusalem," in clear anticipation of the cross. Of his life, he could say: "I lay it down myself."

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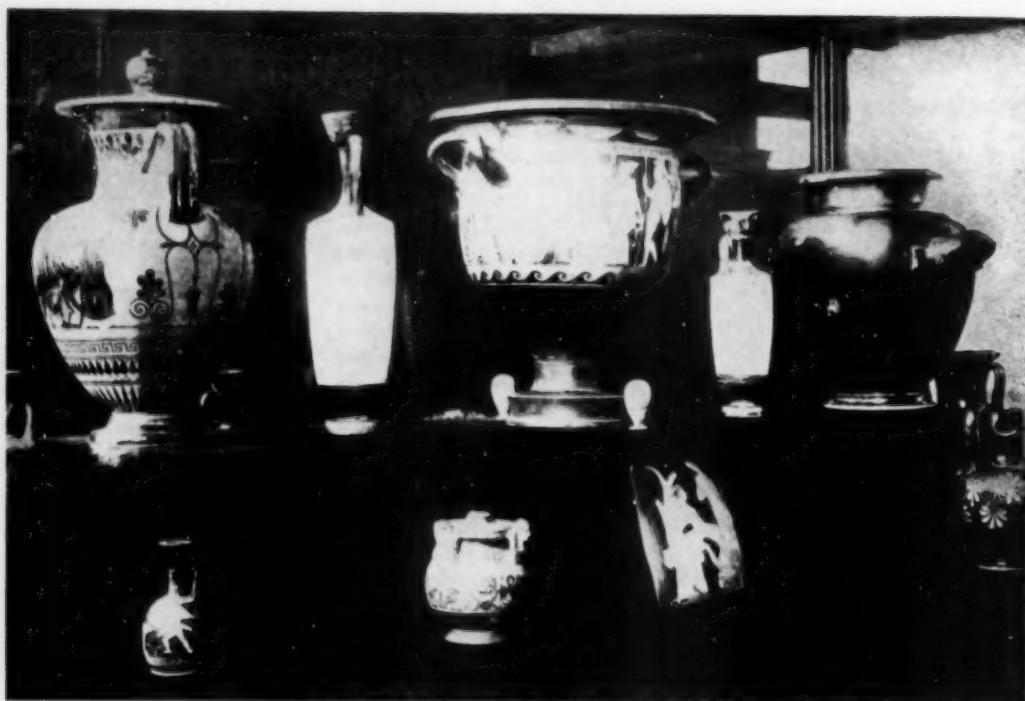
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Group of Greek Vases. City Art Museum, St. Louis, Missouri

HELPS TO CLASSICAL STUDY

The City Art Museum of Saint Louis, Missouri, in its various collections affords rare opportunities for study. There are a fairly good collection of early Greek and Italian casts and a few marbles. The Sculpture galleries contain examples illustrating different periods of art history from Egyptian Art at the time of Amenophis III to Italian Art at the time of Michael Angelo. There is also a large collection of later works including a comprehensive representation of American Sculpture.

One of the greatest treasures is a collection of Greek Vases from the period of about 440 to 470 B. C. Some of them are illustrated on this page.

The exhibit of glass contains in addition to Egyptian examples a comprehensive collection of Phoenician glass, exquisite in form, of iridescent coloring, as well as examples of modern cut, engraved and cameo glass.

These, together with a collection of Persian Textiles and Manuscript Bindings, a collection of Persian Tiles—16th

and 17th centuries—Japanese and Indian ivory carvings, quaint and beautiful forms in the precious metals and other materials, are properly installed with descriptive tablets attached.

There is also a collection of reproductions of classical bronzes from originals in the National Museum, Naples.

The development of a native American Art is one of the principal functions of the City Art Museum.

The catalogue, illustrated, contains informing biographical and critical material.

Efficiencygrams

November 1

Your surroundings are worth study.

November 2

A feeling of the fulness of life gives buoyancy, and buoyancy makes living easy.

November 3

When you come to a realization that the mighty force that keeps the universe alive is yours and mine to use to the extent of our understanding it makes you feel as if you had a glorious ancestry behind you, fame and money around you, and a future of growth ahead.

November 4

Be a total abstainer from worry and from evil thoughts.

November 5

If there is any one depending on you for affection don't starve his heart. Show that you love him.

November 6

Fine art is worthy only as it conveys a worthy message.

November 7

Don't wait for events to arouse happiness; let happiness touch events with gold.

Personalia

Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston, who is best known as the author of "The Little Colonel" series, and who is said to be

the most widely read author by young people since Louisa Alcott, has a new book this fall, dealing with entirely new characters. "Miss Santa Claus of the Pullman" is the name. Mrs. Johnston's visit to Chautauqua, New York, in the summer of 1912 is still remembered pleasantly, especially by the young girls who were eager to greet the creator of one of their favorite heroines.

Miss Mary A. Lathbury, known and beloved by all Chautauquans through her musical verses, died in Orange, New Jersey, on October 20 after an illness prolonged through several years.

C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

The required reading in this magazine is on pages 163-177 inclusive.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let Us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."
"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

OPENING DAY—October 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY — November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

SPECIAL DAY—February, second Sunday.

CHAUTAUQUA DAY—February 23.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY—May 18.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY — August, third Wednesday.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR DECEMBER

FIRST WEEK

Current Events (The Chautauquan, current week).

"Before and After the Balkan War" (The Chautauquan for November 1, 1913, "Where Civilizations Meet," III, Bray).

SECOND WEEK

Current Events (The Chautauquan, current week).

"Greek Art as an Interpreter of Greek Life" (Powers's "The Message of Greek Art," Chapter 1).

THIRD WEEK

Current Events (The Chautauquan, current week).

"Civilization in the Aegean;" "The Invasion from the North about 1500 B. C.;" "Earliest Greek Sculpture—Cult Statues" (Powers, Chapters II, III, IV).

FOURTH WEEK

Current Events (The Chautauquan, current week).

"Why the Greeks Painted the Parthenon," "Art under Pisistratus;" "Art under the Democratic Reaction" (Powers, Chapters V, VI, VII).

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

The following maps may be secured from the Chautauqua Book Store at the prices indicated: Turkey in Europe, Ancient Greece, The Roman Empire,

trative of the decoration on ancient pottery.

5. Paper. "Sculpture as an Expression of Religious Feeling."

FOURTH WEEK

1. Roll Call. Current Events.
2. Intensive Study of the Parthenon, illustrated by photographs, drawings, small casts, pasteboard models.
3. Quotations or original epigrams on "Color."
4. Historical Review. "Athens under Pisistratus" (Joy's "Grecian History").
5. Quiz on "Influence of Greek Athletics on Art" (Pictures shown or reported).

Travel Club

Travel clubs should be provided with Mahaffy's "Rambles and Studies in Greece," Powers's "Message of Greek Art" and Baedeker's "Greece," latest edition. A map of Ancient Greece may be had from the Chautauqua Book Store for 50 cents. The circle will do well to make a Greek Scrap Book. Illustrations should be provided whenever possible.

DECEMBER

FIRST WEEK

Read Mahaffy, Chapter IV, page 90, to end.

1. Comparison of Mahaffy's description of the sculptures of the Parthenon with Powers's, Chapter X.
2. Book Review of "Pericles, a Tale of Athens," anonymous, or Church's "The Fall of Athens."
3. Original Story of one of the young girls in the service of Athene (Mahaffy, p. 65; Guhl & Koner's "Life of the Greeks and Romans").
4. Biographical Sketch of Sophocles, with readings (Capps, Chapter VIII).
5. Literary Study. "Influence of Aeschylus on Shelley and Swinburne."



Main Public Library of Louisville (Kentucky), much frequented by C. L. S. C. Readers

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SECOND WEEK

- Read Mahaffy, Chapter V to middle of p. 115.
1. *Roll Call.* "Greek Coins" (Mahaffy's "Old Greek Life;" Guhl & Koner; classical dictionary).
 2. *Summary* of "Greek View of Poetry, Tragedy and Comedy" (Dickinson's "Greek View of Life." pp. 206-226).
 3. *Analysis* of Matthew Arnold's "Merope" or Milton's "Samson" to show the Greek form and spirit.
 4. *Talk* based on "Modern Revivals of Old Greek Plays" in The Chautauquan for April, '06.
 5. *Reading*, with distribution of parts, of Sophocles' "Oedipus the King."

THIRD WEEK

- Read Mahaffy, Chapter V to end.
1. *Explanation.* "The Greek Theater" (Guhl and Koner; Mahaffy's "History of Greek Literature").
 2. *Explanation* of the "laws of unity," illustrating from the Greek plays already read (Hennequin's "Art of Playwriting" p. 89; Price's "Technique of the Drama," Chapter III; Aristotle's "Poetics;" Freytag's "Technique of the Drama," Chapter I, section 3, Chapter II, section 3, Chapter IV, section 3; Moulton's "Ancient Classical Drama" p. 125).
 3. *Reading* of "Alcestis" in Browning's "Balaustion's Adventure."
 4. *Roll Call.* "The 'Sights' of Athens" (Baedeker).
 5. *Reading* of Acts, Chapter XVII from 15 on.

FOURTH WEEK

- Read Mahaffy, Chapter VI to top of p. 140.
1. *Map Talk.* "Attica."
 2. *Reading.* Quotation from Strabo, note 2, foot of p. 137.
 3. *Art Talk.* Summary of "Art and the Scientists," Chapter XI, Powers.
 4. *Reading.* Extract from Plato in the Library Shelf of this issue.
 5. *Comparison* of Euripides' "Iphigenia at Aulis" with Racine's "Iphigenia."

Review Questions

On "Where Civilizations Meet: Round About Constantinople" in the issues of The Chautauquan for September 6, October 4, and November 1, 1913.

1. *The Classic Mediterranean Basin:* 1. Why is the Mediterranean area especially significant? 2. Name in succession the chief historical periods of Mediterranean ascendancy. 3. What are the chief physiographical characteristics of the basin? 4. Cite four Classic Mediterranean legends. 5. Why has Greece been considered most important in Mediterranean civilization? 6. Locate Constantinople, and the other capitals of countries bordering the Mediterranean.

2. *Islam: Races and Religion:* 1. In what way are races distinguished. 2. Make a definition of race; of civilization. 3. What constitutes race superiority? 4. Name the chief differences between the relation of Mohammedanism, the Greek Orthodox, the Roman and Protestant churches to the state. 5. Characterize the Koran. 6. What ethical values has Mohammedanism?
3. *Before and After the Balkan War:* 1. Locate Vienna, Belgrade, Nish, Salonika. 2. Why is Salonika considered such a valuable location? 3. Describe the Danube route to Constantinople. 4. Why should the Great Powers be so interested in the Balkan Peninsula? 5. Describe the relative position of Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, France, Great Britain. 6. Compare boundaries fixed by the Berlin Treaty and the Balkan war treaties. 7. Why did the Balkan War surprise Europe? 8. Name three chief causes of the War of the Allies against Turkey. 9. What questions have the Balkan Wars settled? 10. What is the importance of Albania?

Search Questions

1. With what famous naval battle is the name of Isaac Hull connected?
2. What was the legend of Scylla and Charybdis?
3. What does the word "Mohammed" mean?
4. Who first called Turkey "the sick man of Europe?"

Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the Highways and Byways of this number.

1. Report on the present European attitude toward Mexico.
2. Summaries of selected articles from "The Negro's Progress in Fifty Years," in the September, 1913, "Annals" of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 2419 York Road, Baltimore, Maryland.
3. Explanation of the working of a lock canal.
4. Sketch of the land campaign in England during the last five years.

Any Chautauquans who live near New York and would like to receive notices of the meetings of the New York Branch of the Chautauqua Round Table will please notify Miss Kimball at the Editorial Offices of the Chautauquan, 23 Union Square, New York City. The first meeting will be on October 28 at 8 p. m. in Seabury Hall, Christ Church, 71st Street and Broadway.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS

GREEKS IN AMERICA. By Thomas Burgess. Boston: Sherman, French & Company. \$1.35 net.

The author, who is a member of the American Branch Committee of the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches' Union, has written his book with the avowed purpose of acquainting Americans with the qualities of the Greeks who have settled all over this country to the number of some 250,000. Every American of the right sort, he says, should do his part to help his Greek neighbors by (1) doing his utmost to remove community prejudice against him; (2) honoring the Hellenes' pride in his country—its history, language and religion; (3) calling in the co-operation of Greek leaders in plans of uplift for their compatriots; (4) making personal friends of Greek-Americans.

The author does not approve of religious propaganda either here or by missionaries in Greece.

The sketch of the rising tide of immigration from Greece is informing; the record of occupations into which the Hellenes enter in this country has a psychological interest; the account of community development, church organization and imported customs shows a wise retention of many aspects of Greek life whose loss by Americanization would be a detriment to the losers. Life

A Weekly Newsmagazine

in the great cities, in Lowell, Massachusetts, a representative mill town, in the far West where the race is building railroads, and the happier existence in the smaller settlements of the South is described impartially. Biographical notes of well known Greek-Americans, especially of the philanthropist, Michael Anagnos, and a bibliography complete a book that is not only appealing and useful but readable.

MARRIAGE AND GENETICS. By Charles A. L. Reed. Cincinnati: The Galton Press. \$1.00.

After an introduction touching upon the meaning of love, courtship and marriage and the race problem in their truest and highest sense, Dr. Reed in his Marriage and Genetics gives the purposes of the Galton League of which the book seems to be the organ. The volume is divided into three parts. Division I takes up the general laws of genetics and in this Dr. Reed clearly discusses Weismann's Law of the Continuity of the Germ Plasm; Galton's Law of Inheritance; Mendel's Law of Heredity, and Carpenter's Law of Antagonism between Growth and Genesis, applying each carefully and plainly to the development of the human race. In Division II, under the heading, "Race Poisons," the two great social diseases are discussed fully and wisely, detailing symptoms of the disease, means of infection in both men and women,

ed, influence the perpetuation of human life and thus promote, embarrass or defeat the genetic purpose of marriage.

The book is clear, definite and with no sentimentality. It is a surgeon's view of a great subject.

Mexico

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TWENTY CENTURIES OF PARIS. By Margaret S. C. Smith. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.00 net.

This pleasant volume is an enlargement of the Reading Journey which the assistant editor of The Chautauquan wrote for the magazine in 1912-13. The ampler space of the present form gives opportunity for the telling of many lively stories necessarily crowded out of the magazine. The book undertakes the ambitious scheme of painting a word picture of the great French city from its earliest babyhood to the present time. When you realize, as few of us do, that such a canvas takes in twenty centuries the magnitude of the task becomes ap-



Mrs. Smith

parent. Yet at no time does the author lose her facility of grasping the main facts of history in their relation to the city and of presenting them always with a sure and often humorous touch. The picture of the Paris of today is one of brightness, yet not without its shades of thought and wisdom. The town stands forth in beauty and the reader admits an interest in its inhabitants who so easily rise to a delirium of joy or plunge into depths of pessimism, yet everywhere leave behind them landmarks of beauty and common sense.

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T. P.'s Weekly, an English publication, recently took a canvass of its readers as to their favorite poet. Of the sixteen poets voted on, Kipling led by many thousand votes, receiving 22,630 as compared to 5,598 received by his nearest competitor. Only three others received more than a thousand votes. Thus, out of a total vote of 40,749 Kipling received more than half.

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